

VOL. XXII.

MONTEREY, HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA., MARCH 23, 1900.

THE NEWS.

The man who committed suicide in the Vendome Hotel, Chicago, has been identified as M. Goldfarb, and the girl he killed was Jennie Liss, only fourteen years old, with whom he was infatuated.

Union machinists in all parts of this country and Canada are to be ordered to strike, as a result of the troubles between the manufacturers and machinists in Chicago.

A mob battered down the jail doors at Marietta, Ga., took out John Bailey, a negro who had assaulted a young white woman, and shot and fatally wounded him.

Warrants were sworn out in Reading against a number of ex-county officials on charges of embezzlement for retaining fees beyond what the law allowed.

The heirs of the Vanderbilt estate have decided to pay, without further demur, the legacy tax, which will amount to about one million dollars.

The official experiment to test the stability of the battleship Kearsarge was made at the shipyard at Newport News and proved satisfactory.

A monument was unveiled in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, to Rev. Aristides Smith, the famous Southern educator.

Nine persons were injured on the Ninth Avenue Elevated, in New York, a coal chute striking a train.

Miss Lizzie Walsh, of Fordham, N. Y., has been puzzling the doctors by her trances.

John Baker was arrested in Middletown, N. Y., on the charge of killing his wife.

Miss Judith Robinson Massenberg died at her home in Elizabeth City, Va.

James Hall, a married man, and Edith West, a married woman, who eloped from London, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, and their deportation was ordered.

The grand jury in New York returned indictments against thirty men for keeping disorderly houses. The charges against reputable hotelkeepers were denounced by the magistrate as outrageous.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, was indicted on two charges for spreading false rumors to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, Va., was sentenced in Norfolk to fourteen years in the penitentiary for the murder of young Snyder.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of Rev. Mr. Beecher's lawyers in the great scandal case, died at his home in Newburgh, New York.

In the Elizabeth City (Va.) County Court Nobb Austen and James Chew were indicted for attempted criminal assault.

Captain Thiland, of the wrecked Norwegian bark Amer, came to New York on a small boat from Nassau.

Samuel Levine dropped dead while riding the Forest of Purim in the Jewish Regatta in Trenton, N. J.

Amiel Andel was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Petersburg, Va., for passing bogus checks.

Charles Louis Marshall died in Newport News from taking an overdose of headache powders.

John Miller, near Ballston, Va., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Standard Oil Company disbursed twenty million dollars in dividends.

Captain Reeves, of Whitestone, Va., fell into a well and was drowned.

Eight children of Porter I. Lough, of Weston, W. Va., have smallpox.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned sine die. Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor, and Governor Beckham and the Democrats will govern until after the reorganization of the state buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the gubernatorial contest.

Frank Benjamin was convicted at Newport News, Va., of assaulting Miss Calne, and his punishment was fixed at death.

Floods in Illinois have done considerable damage. At Havana three hundred families were driven from their homes.

Charles H. Morgan, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., died in New York.

A steel plant is to be erected at Hamilton, Canada, to cost thirty million dollars.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Harrison died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., aged sixty-seven.

F. S. Helsler died at Aldulston, Pa., aged seventy-five years.

Miss Lizzie Bandall, a pretty girl at Richmond, is missing.

Frank Knobl, a barber, was murdered in Harrisburg.

In Brunswick county, Va., Rev. J. E. Riddick shot four bullets into Dr. W. H. H. Temple, whom the preacher accused of inflicting his wife. Both the doctor and Mrs. Riddick deny that there was any insult.

An incendiary fire in a tenement at Newark, N. J., caused the loss of fourteen lives and a number of other persons were slightly burned. The police have arrested Vito Credanza, an Italian, on suspicion.

The Board of Health in San Francisco decided that the death of the Chinaman, which occurred under suspicious circumstances a few days ago, was caused by the bubonic plague.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Elmira, N. Y.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, decided to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Epes.

Miss Lois Pearl was killed in Farmington, N. H., by her lover, George French, who then killed himself.

E. A. Mosely was killed while riding on the Southern Railroad track near Mosely Junction, Va.

Charles R. Lewis was convicted in Heathville, Va., on charges of arson and horse-policing.

The Springfield colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Milton Sheels, seventeen years old, was sentenced in Somerset, Pa., to be hanged, and his accomplice, Willard, to ten years in the penitentiary, for the murder of Augustus Gleason.

J. H. Leary, colored, was captured in Norfolk in the third story of a Cumberland street house. He is believed to be the burglar who has been committing various burglaries.

The caskets containing the bodies of President Lincoln and other members of his family were placed in a temporary vault, pending the completion of the new mausoleum.

BOERS IN DESPAIR.

REPORTED THAT THEY ADMIT THEIR CAUSE HOPELESS.

DESEPTION OF GENERALS.

Lucas Meyer Refuses to Fight Again and Schalkburger is Lukewarm—Burgers are Going Home by the Hundreds, So a Dispatch From Lorenzo Marquez to a London Paper States.

London, (By Cable).—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez:

"Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless."

"Gen. Lucas Meyer refuses to fight again, and has returned to his farm."

"Gen. Schalkburger has also returned, and the burgers are going home by hundreds."

Collapse in Free State. Bloemfontein, (By Cable).—It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point.

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched.

Altogether 400 Boers have come in here to surrender. General Pretorius's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday.

GERMANY'S ANSWER. Emperor William Will Assist in Friendly Mediations When Proper Time Arrives.

Pretoria, (By Cable).—The German Consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will gladly be ready to assist in friendly mediations as soon as the fundamental condition to such an appeal—as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation."

Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the Republic on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa.

"The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside of Europe, but not with Germany."

No Good Offices. London, (By Cable).—Outlook, commenting on Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States offer of mediation, says:

"Like M. Delcasse, President McKinley must himself see that this puts an end to all talk of 'friendly good offices' on the part of any outside power. But President McKinley, unlike the French Premier, is face to face with that most awkward factor, his November Presidential election, and we know not what even the best of Presidents can be led to do at such times."

"Let us be thankful we have a Paumotu, not a Sackville-West, at Washington, for we shall need all our tact and firmness there these next few months."

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

His Resignation Not Yet Accepted—Will Fight for His Seat in the House.

Washington, (Special).—General Joe Wheeler arrived in this city from Atlanta, Ga. He is stopping at the Arlington.

In the absence of Secretary Root, he reported formally to Adjutant General Corbin, complying with the order from the department which brought him from Manila to Washington. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health, better than when he left Washington for Manila. He gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left.

He insisted that the war was over, and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was a danger, too, to his prosecution was not "war." Ambassadors were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak. Three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at home engaged in similar service.

General Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation was accepted by the President he would make the issue as to his right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a representative from Alabama.

At the conclusion of his interview with General Corbin, General Wheeler went over to the White House, his purpose being to secure speedy action upon his resignation.

It is learned that such action has been held by the President only to legalize General Wheeler's traveling expenses and permit him to the moment of his arrival in Washington.

LONG TERM FOR FLEMING.

Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary for Young Snyder's Murderer.

Norfolk, Va., (Special).—The conclusion of the remarkable trial of Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, was reached, when the jury after a brief consideration of the case, returned a verdict of fourteen years in the penitentiary. The verdict was the result of very astute legal maneuvering on the part of counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Ackie, commonwealth's attorney, inquired assiduously in behalf of the State, and Mr. Harry K. Walcott, of Norfolk, specially employed by the relatives of young Snyder, the boy who was murdered while gunning on Fleming's farm, made a brilliant and successful assault upon all the defense's evidence. A verdict was quickly reached.

Society of the Army of Puerto Rico.

Chicago, (Special).—The Society of the Army of Puerto Rico has been incorporated at Springfield, Col. Fred Bennett, of Joliet, formerly in command of the Third Illinois Regiment, being one of the organizers.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON DEAD.

Was One of Mr. Beecher's Lawyers in Famous Church Scandal Case.

New York, (Special).—Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of the lawyers in the trial of the Beecher-Tilton scandal case, died at his home in Newburgh, aged 81 years.

Judge Fullerton was at one time a law partner of Charles O'Connor.

"Place for Bill Anthony's Widow."

Washington, (Special).—The director of the census appointed the widow of Bill Anthony, of "Haine" fame, a clerk in the Census Bureau.

FILIPINOS ACTIVE.

Satire Junta Bustly at Work Even in Manila—Island Officials Hostile.

Manila, (By Cable).—General Otis considers Manila the most troublesome center in the Philippine situation today.

The Filipino Junta here, in conjunction with that in Hongkong, is growing active. The military authorities have been forced to put a stop to Senator Mabini's intercourse with the public. The latest foreign press considers the recent utterances calculated to incite the Filipinos to a continued revolt and prejudicial to American control.

Mabini was formerly Aguineldo's premier and is now in Manila, having surrendered to General Otis.

Evidence accumulates of the unfaithfulness of the municipal presidents in the provinces of General MacArthur's district.

The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns, harassed by the Americans, is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety.

Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead.

Senator Flores, who has just arrived in Manila, says he comes trusting to American aid, and that he would not have dared to come to Manila if Spain were yet in control.

He cherishes the hopes and aspirations which actuated him when in the field and desires to watch Congressional action upon the question of the Philippines. The natives, he says, do not expect to vanquish the Americans, but are maintaining a resistance with the idea of forcing Congress to accord him the best possible terms.

A number of representative Filipino leaders from different parts of Luzon have recently been in conference in Manila. Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with.

It is asserted upon good authority that three boatloads of arms and ammunition have recently been landed on the east coast of Luzon. Captain Taylor, of the Thirtieth Regiment, recently captured 12 new Mausers near Calamba.

Reports are current of active native reorganization in the province of Morong, where the Filipino leaders are said to be preparing to present the independence of the Philippines to the United States.

The funds for maintaining this guerrilla warfare are collected from the towns of the island, whether occupied by the Americans or not, even including Manila.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

One Senator Accused Another of Lying—Auditors Quivered With Excitement.

Washington, (Special).—"I assert most emphatically that, when the senator says I told him I should not speak on this subject, he does not state the truth."

This was the sensational remark made in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger (Rep.), of New Hampshire, to a statement just made by Mr. Penrose (Rep.), of Pennsylvania.

Sensors were astounded, and the auditors in the galleries quivered with excitement. There had scarcely been the slightest intimation that the debate would take such a turn. For nearly three hours the Senate had under discussion the bill appropriating \$2,095,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico. Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, had just concluded some remarks on the measure, and suggested that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Pending a motion to that effect, Mr. Penrose, who has charge of the case of former Senator Quay, suggested that a time be fixed for a vote on the case. In the course of his remarks he intimated that certain senators were throwing obstacles in the way of a vote, and indicated that Mr. Gallinger was one of those senators.

Mr. Gallinger quietly replied that he desired to be heard on the question, but had not any opportunity to speak. To this statement Mr. Penrose retorted that the New Hampshire senator had assured him that he did not expect to speak on the Quay case.

Instantly Mr. Gallinger was on his feet, and, with evident feeling and with great vehemence, replied as above quoted.

"I don't know whether I do not speak the truth," hotly replied Mr. Penrose, "or whether the senator from New Hampshire failed to tell me the truth."

Mr. Gallinger retorted that the whole proceeding of Mr. Penrose was unmanly and beneath his notice.

A CHICAGO MYSTERY SOLVED.

Identification of the Man and Girl Concerned in the Vendome Tragedy.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—The Vendome Hotel suicide and the woman he killed have been identified as M. Goldfarb, proprietor of a cigar and confectionery store on West Fourth street, and Jennie Liss, fourteen years old, an employee of a cigar factory.

Although of tender age, she had been keeping company with Goldfarb for some time. It is asserted that the man was infatuated with her, and that he probably killed her in a fit of jealousy. Goldfarb was thirty years of age and married.

FILIPINO LEADER SURRENDERS.

Flores, Who Was Secretary of War—Aguineldo's Baby Son Dies of Smallpox.

Manila, (By Cable).—Flores, Aguineldo's secretary of war, has surrendered to General MacArthur.

Aguineldo's infant son, who was captured in November, and who had been suffering from smallpox, is dead.

Population of Manila.

Washington, (Special).—The War Department has received a report from the sanitary corps, which has been making a census of Manila. It places the people actually living in houses within the police district at 150,000. The Chinese population was turned in at \$8,852. This is said to be far out of the way. It is estimated that at least 50,000 Chinese live in the city.

Miners' Wages Advanced.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special).—The coal operators in the New River district have posted notices of an advance in the price of mining upon New River property to 95 cents per ton, and on Loup Creek to 40 cents per ton, being an advance on New River of 10 cents and on Loup Creek 5 cents, the latter operators having advanced 5 cents last October. The differential of 10 cents which has existed between the fields will still be maintained.

All other laborers, inside or outside of the mine, have been advanced 10 per cent. These advances were fixed by the meeting of operators, and will go into effect April 1st.

WAS TOO LATE.

GOOD OFFICES OF UNITED STATES DECLINED BY ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Only a Go-Between Arrangement Was Proposed—Well-Known Aversion of the British Government to Foreign Intervention Does Not Appear to Have Been Aroused—Offer Presented by Mr. White.

London, (By Cable).—Prime Minister Salisbury, on the part of the British government, politely declined an offer of the United States government to serve as mediator, with a view to bringing about peace in South Africa.

The representations of President Kruger and Steyn to Secretary Hay were forwarded to the United States embassy in London. Henry White, the charge d'affaires, presented them to Lord Salisbury.

The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communication made to United States Consul Adolphus S. Hay, at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken.

The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused.

The offer of mediation emanated from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace telegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures.

These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded as above stated. Lord Salisbury courteously received the representations.

When Mr. White called at the Foreign Office, by appointment, he received a formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. The reasons the Prime Minister gave were the same he had in reply to the cablegrams of President Kruger and Steyn, which were that Great Britain is not prepared to assent to the independence of either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination, without entering into details.

ONLY ACTING AS A "GO-BETWEEN."

No Proposition Offered by the United States as a Basis of a Peace Agreement.

Washington, (Special).—It was stated on the highest authority that the United States government in transmitting the communications of President Kruger and Steyn to the British government was not acting in the capacity of a mediator, but simply as a "go-between."

Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury. All that was ventured in this first overture was an inquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone further and have proposed terms on our own account might have placed the United States in the position of an uninvited mediator.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA PARDONED.

President Has Taken Action, and He Will Be Restored to Old Rank.

Washington, (Special).—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the navy, now serving in the Philippines. In 1899 Captain McCalla, then a commander, was convicted by court-martial of striking a mutinous sailor, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. In 1891 the unexpired term of the sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy, and later on Captain McCalla was presented to the Senate as a captain, which would have restored him to his old position. In view of the fact of Captain McCalla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain and later in the Philippines, the President has granted him a full pardon, which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

SULZER ASKS FOR LETTERS.

Wants to Show That No American Claimed Against Boers.

Washington, (Special).—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced in the House the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to send to the House of Representatives copies of all letters in the Department of State from citizens of the United States resident in the South African Republic from January 1, 1892, to the present time."

Mr. Sulzer says the purpose of this resolution is to show that no complaints from American citizens against the South African Republic are on file.

Is John Bull Fortifying?

Washington, (Special).—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska."

Heavy Fines for Issuing Passes.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—In the Burke criminal court two fines, each of \$2,500, have been imposed upon the Southern Railway for issuing free passes, three years ago, from Raleigh to Morganton, and Morganton to Washington. The railway claimed that the latter was interstate and beyond the court's jurisdiction. An appeal is taken.

Fertilizers in the South.

Columbia, S. C., (Special).—The sale of fertilizers this year is nearly one-half more than last year. The inference is that the acreage of cotton has been increased proportionately. Hard freezes have injured small grain, of which there was an increased acreage. Farmers, inspired by prevailing prices, are turning back to cotton. All available land will be planted.

The income from the twenty-five cents per ton tax on fertilizers for the present year is said to be \$2,348 short of the income for all of last year. The total number of tons sold last year was 264,496, while this year's sales are estimated at 331,675, nearly a half more.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

In whatever direction one may turn in the South he is likely to find manifestations of a spirit of optimism resting upon a substantial foundation. Through the Piedmont section new cotton mills are rising here and there, and established ones are preparing to enlarge their operations, while mill-building enterprises are likewise advancing through the Mississippi Valley into Texas as a prospect for a larger and larger demand in the east for Southern-made goods widens. The past week has been notable for announcements of this kind. In the Manufacturers' Record are noted the determination to erect a \$600,000 plant of 25,000 spindles and about 750 looms for the production of print cloths at Alken, S. C., plans for a \$400,000 mill near Columbus, Ga., with 20,000 spindles and a proportionate number of looms as an addition to the enterprises of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Ga., for a \$200,000 mill at Goldsboro, N. C., for a \$200,000 mill at Valdosta, Ga., for a \$200,000 mill at the Yazoo Cotton Mill at Yazoo City, Miss., of a \$100,000 cotton company at Itasca, Texas, and \$100,000 mill at Hartman, Tenn. The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company of Greenville, S. C., has decided to spend nearly \$500,000 in additions to its plant, while the capital stock has been subscribed for a \$100,000 plant at Corsicana, Texas. Side by side with plans for the full development of the iron resources of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia are those for the expansion and improvement of the railroads really confined to one section of the South. The lumber interests from the Carolinas to Texas are in a flourishing condition, while the healthy tone everywhere is reinforced by activities in the oil fields, the phosphate mines and other industries which supply the material for manufactures. The persistent strength of the cotton market, which at present seems destined to be maintained at least until the movement of the next crop is well under way, is in itself a promise of vigor for several months in many lines of trade in the South.

Growing out of this strength is a tendency on the part of some cotton growers to consider favorably plans for selling in advance the crop which they expect to raise this season. This tendency has assumed one or two forms. Regarding the proposition that Southern farmers should sell on a basis of New York futures for September and October delivery their crops of cotton not yet planted, Col. A. B. Shepperson of New York writes in this week's Manufacturing Record as follows:

"No farmer could sell his crop on the basis of prices for September and October delivery unless he agreed to deliver it during these months. He could deliver only a small proportion of his crop by that time, as picking usually goes on until December and sometimes much later. He could only sell with safety for delivery in November and December, and New York futures for these months are nearly half a cent lower than for September delivery. The present price for November delivery would leave the farmer, after paying freight, commissions and other charges, about six cents per pound for middling cotton. This should not be regarded as very tempting price, since it has been exceeded during every calendar year with only one exception since 1826."

"Should the farmer sell now for delivery next fall or winter and prices before then should advance from any reason, he would have to make a deposit of money equal to the advance, and the raising of this money might prove inconvenient and expensive. If the farmer should sell more than his crop turned out to be, he would then have to buy of his neighbor to make up the quantity. In the event of higher prices ruling at that time than he had sold at, he might thus suffer a considerable loss, besides having to part with all of his own crop at a lower price than his neighbors were receiving."

"If, from the condition of his crop late in the summer, the farmer should feel reasonably confident of making 200 bales of cotton, it would be wise, perhaps, to sell 100 bales for November or December delivery against his crop if the price was satisfactory. This would be safe and perfectly legitimate, and is frequently done through southern factors."

"The old adage that a 'sheepmaster should stick to his last,' though very homely, is nevertheless true in a general way, the exceptions but serving to prove the rule. A farmer should not try to be a speculator. His training, his environment and his facilities are all against his success and handicap him in the struggle with men of keener wit, greater opportunities and less innate honesty."

"Let the farmer use better and more scientific methods, studying closely the needs of his soil so as to get the greatest yield at the least cost of production. Let him buy nothing but the best produced at home."

"His careful cultivation and the proper selection and more liberal use of fertilizers would give far better results to the cotton growers than the large increase in acreage which is now so generally expected."

MONUMENT TO MAINE HEROES.

Unveiling Ceremonies at Key West—Flowers Strown on the Graves.

Key West, Fla., (Special).—The unveiling of the monument dedicated by citizens of Key West to the heroes of the battleship Maine, who died in Havana February 15, 1898, and were buried here, took place Thursday afternoon. Over 1,000 people were present and viewed the procession, which assembled at the naval station, and proceeded to the cemetery, headed by the Key West Cornet Band, followed by a detachment from the gunboat Machias, two companies of the First Artillery, representatives of the army and navy and city officials, Key West Guards, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Red Men and hundreds of school children.

The procession was under command of Colonel F. C. Brossier and Grand Marshal R. F. Baker. At the cemetery Mayor Bartum presided, and introduced Chaplain LeRoy, of the navy, who offered prayer. Colonel George Patterson, on behalf of the monument commission, presented the monument to Commander Impey, acting for Navy Department. The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the flag was unfurled from the monument.

Rev. Charles W. Frazier, orator of the day, made an eloquent address. After the unveiling ceremonies hundreds of school children covered the graves with wreaths and flowers.

Eight of the Family Stricken.

Weston, W. Va., (Special).—The announcement was made by the board of health that five more of Porter I. Lough's children are broken out with smallpox, making eight of the family of ten now down with the disease. These cases almost caused a panic because hundreds of people have been exposed to them. Two deaths are reported from Camden, in Gauley, and one from Gilmer county. The state board of health ordered the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to haul no passengers from beyond Clarksburg, on the Monongahela division, except those holding certificates from the health officers.

M'KINLEY SIGNS BILL.

GOLD NOW THE SINGLE STANDARD OF VALUE OF OUR MONEY.

GAGE ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

Tells How Bonds Shall be Exchanged Under Act—Mr. Vandervort Also Heard From—The Most Important Financial Law Ever Enacted by the Congress of the United